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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/065,183	09/24/2002	Guang-Tau Sung	JCLA7802	6296

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EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 09/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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1. **Status:** Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on June 07-29- 2005 under amendments, which have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1-19 are pending in this action. Claims 1-19 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kinoshita et al. (6,300,594 B1) in view of Abileah (20030222857 A1) and Arai Susumu (JP 09-052964).

Regarding Claim 1, Kinoshita et al. teaches specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 7, Lines 51-54, Col. 8, Lines 39-53).

However, Kinoshita et al. fails to teach specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode wherein at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays.

However, Abileah teaches a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (page 3, paragraphs 35-38) wherein at least the transparent substrate and the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Abileah teaching in teaching of Aufderheide to have a touch panel or touch screen providing substantially reduced reflection of ambient light and undistorted image.

Kinoshita et al. teaches specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 7, Lines 51-54, Col. 8, Lines 39-53).

However, Kinoshita et al. fails to recite or disclose the transparent substrate and the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays.

However, Arai Susumu discloses the transparent substrate and the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays (page 3, paragraph 2, Lines 1-8).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Arai Susumu teaching in teaching of Kinoshita et al. to have a touch panel or touch screen providing substantially reduced reflection of ambient light and undistorted image with reduced effect of UV rays.

Regarding Claim 2, Abileah teaches a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (page 3, paragraphs 35-38) wherein at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57).

Regarding Claim 3, Abileah teaches the contact layer further includes a hard coating on the other side of the surface with the second transparent electrode thereon (page 4, paragraph 48).

Regarding Claim 4, Kinoshita et al. teaches the space between the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode contains a plurality of spacers (Col. 8, Lines 39-45).

Regarding Claim 5, Kinoshita et al. teaches the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode are made with identical material or different materials (Col. 8, Lines 39-45, Col. 10, Lines 37-40).

Regarding Claim 6, Abileah teaches material constituting the contact layer is selected from a group consisting of polyester, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein (page 4, paragraphs 48,49).

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Regarding Claim 7, Abileah teaches the contact layer and the transparent substrate comprise an optical coating thereon (page 4, paragraphs 48, 49).

Regarding Claim 8, Abileah teaches includes an adhesion element attached to the edges of the first transparent electrode (page 4, paragraph 49, page 3, paragraph 37)

Regarding Claim 9, Abileah teaches both the transparent substrate and the contact layer have ultra-violet ray resisting capacity (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57 teaches any plastic can be coated with UV absorbing and resisting material).

4. Claims 10-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abileah (20030222857 A1) in view of Arai Susumu (JP 09-052964).

Regarding Claim 10, Abileah teaches a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (page 3, paragraphs 35-38) wherein at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of substantially reduces intensity ultra-violet rays (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57).

However, Abileah fails to recite or disclose the transparent substrate and the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays.

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However, Arai Susumu discloses the transparent substrate and the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays (page 3, paragraph 2, Lines 1-8).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Arai Susumu teaching in teaching of Abileah to have a touch panel or touch screen providing substantially reduced reflection of ambient light and undistorted image with reduced effect of UV rays.

Regarding Claim 12, Kinoshita et al. teaches specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 7, Lines 51-54, Col. 8, Lines 39-53).

Regarding Claim 13, Abileah teaches the touch control panel further includes an adhesion element attached to the edges of the first transparent electrode (page 4, paragraphs 48,49).

Regarding Claim 14, Abileah teaches the touch control panel further includes a hard coating on the outward facing surface of the contact layer (page 4, paragraphs 48, 49, page 5, paragraph 51).

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Regarding Claim 15, Abileah teaches the space between the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode comprise a plurality of spacers (page 3, paragraph 37).

Regarding Claim 16, Abileah teaches a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (page 3, paragraphs 35-38) wherein at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57).

Regarding Claim 17, Abileah teaches the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode are made with identical material or different materials (page 3, paragraph 37).

Regarding Claim 18, Abileah teaches material constituting the contact layer within the touch control panel is selected from a group consisting of polymer resin, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein (page 4, paragraphs 48,49).

5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abileah (20030222857 A1) in view of Arai Susumu (JP 09-052964) as applied to claims 10-18 above and further in view of Wang et al. (US 2003/0048597 A1).

Regarding Claim 19, Abileah teaches a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second

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transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (page 3, paragraphs 35-38) wherein at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of substantially reduces intensity ultra-violet rays (page 4, paragraph 51, page 5, paragraphs 51, 57).

However, Abileah modified by Arai Susumu (JP 09-052964) fails to teach the touch control panel is attached to the display panel through double-sided tape.

However, Wang et al. teaches the touch control panel is attached to the display panel through double-sided tape (page 1, paragraph 15, page 2, paragraph 6).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kinoshita et al. teaching in teaching of Abileah modified by Arai Susumu (JP 09-052964) to have user friendly PDA with dust proof and water proof function.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,10, 12,16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claim 11 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

8. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

A touch control panel that provides a shield against ultra-violet rays, comprising: a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode; wherein at least the transparent substrate and the contact layer are able to shield against ultra-violet rays; wherein material constituting the contact layer is selected from a group consisting of polyester, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein and wherein the display panel is selected from a group consisting of an organic light-emitting diode panel, a plasma display panel, a liquid crystal display panel and a cathode ray tube screen display.

The cited prior art fails to teach or disclose underlined bold claim above.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ohga et al. (US 2003/0096693 A1) Fluorine-containing glass.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M Dharia whose telephone number is 571-272-7668.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

11. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

12. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

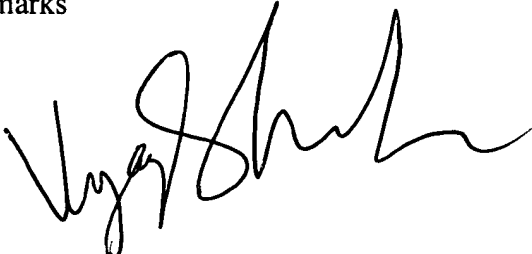
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

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September 08, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', is written over a rectangular area.

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER